

## A GRAND RECEPTION.

A Unique Gathering of Prominent Persons From All Parts of the Earth to Take Place To-morrow.

Tickets can be secured at the Dispatch Office or of Any Newsdealer.

THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold a public levee far exceeding in scope and grandeur anything of the kind before attempted for the purpose of introducing to its readers people of prominence in every walk of life. Three magnificent apartments have been prepared for the occasion. The names of a few of the invited guests are given below:

E. D. Beach and the Woman With Three Roses.

Frank G. Carpenter and the Sultan of Turkey. Mrs. General Custer with a Soldier's Bride. Mrs. Ashton Drake accompanied by Several Prominent Englishmen.

Clara Belle and Mr. Vanastorh. Benjamin Northrop with Two Badly-Footed Criminals. Ernest H. Behrens and the Enchanted Princess.

Bill Nye will introduce some famous actors. Henry Hayne with a Party of Tourists.

George F. Dolson and Some Well-Known Horsemen.

A. S. Riter with a Remnant of the Wyandott Tribe.

X. W. X. and the Engineer of the Limited. E. R. Chaddourn and the Sphinx.

Starley Dore with some Ladies of Fashion. These but a few taken at random from the list of those who will be present. Members of THE DISPATCH staff will introduce Princes and Peasants, Merchants and Mendicants, Presidents and Politicians, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Authors, Artists, Actors, Society Belles, Legal Lights, Financiers, Farmers, in fact everybody worth meeting on account of merit, position or peculiarity.

## DON'T FAIL TO GET

TO-MORROW'S MAMMOTH ISSUE (TRIPLE NUMBER, 20 PAGES)

## PITTSBURGH DISPATCH

BE INTRODUCED TO THIS Cosmopolitan Concourse.

## The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

Vol. 94, No. 234.—Entered at Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office, Per Quind 60 Fifth Avenue, News Rooms and Publishing House—76, 77 and 78 Diamond Street.

Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46, Tribune Building, New York.

Average net circulation of the daily edition of THE DISPATCH for six months ending August 31, 1890, as sworn to before City Controller,

30,045

Copies per issue.

Average net circulation of the Sunday edition of THE DISPATCH for three months ending August 31, 1890,

55,648

Copies per issue.

## TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, \$4.00

DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter, \$1.00

DAILY DISPATCH, One Month, .75

DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 year, \$6.00

DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 3 months, \$1.50

DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 month, .25

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, \$3.00

WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year, \$1.00

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carrier at 25 cents per week, or by mail at 30 cents per week.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEP. 21, 1890.

## TWELVE PAGES

## THE FALLING CLIFF.

The disaster from which Quebec is suffering in the shape of a landslide of a part of the famous cliff for the possession of which Wolfe and Montcalm struggled, and the crushing of the dwellings of over 200 souls at the bottom of the hill, is a variation from the usual line of wholesale fatalities, which should not be without its warning for other communities in like position.

It seems that the dangerous character of the cliff was well known. A like disaster occurred 48 years ago with a less destruction of life and property. Efforts had been made to guard against its repetition; but as it too frequently the case with such precautions they are shown by the result not to have been sufficiently far reaching. Only a portion of the dwellings within reach of the landside were removed, and only the most obviously threatening of the rocks were blasted away. The consequence was that the great fall of rocks buried 30 houses, and is supposed to have killed over 200 people.

Of course, this is an evidence of the necessity when a danger threatens to leave nothing undone that guards against it. Beyond it, there is a special warning to cities which, like Quebec, have crowded quarters under precipitous hills. Pittsburgh's hills are mainly sloping enough to guard against such dangers; but there are some places in which they assume a cliff-like character which, with the example of Quebec before us, should be carefully watched.

The subject is made more difficult in this country by the apparent doubt as to power to compel the removal of dwellings or the cutting away of hills that may be dangerous; but the presence of the danger, wherever it exists, only makes the difficulty of dealing with the matter an additional reason for promptly seeking its solution.

## THE BOOM IN WICKEDNESS.

A rather telling cartoon in Puck this week has attracted considerable attention by the representation of Beelzebub as a summer tourist rejoicing in the fact that his work has been going on in New York, during his absence, even more prosperously than at the watering places. The details of the cartoon come into collision with the modern saying that Satan never takes a vacation although the churches do; but it shows that the same results are attained from the fact that if the Prince of Darkness goes upon a summer tour he leaves efficient substitutes at home to carry on the work. But it may be doubted whether the statement is correct that the business of the infernal regions has gone on more briskly in New York than at the watering places. The most scandalous outbreak of the season was at a seashore resort; and wherever vanity, selfishness and the pursuit of pleasure goes on, there Satan finds mischief for the idle hands to do.

## A LARGE TRADE.

The report of the United States Consul at Ottawa, showing that the trade between the United States and Canada last year amounted to \$48,481,000 of exports from this country and \$42,072,000 of imports from Canada, while Great Britain sent less than \$40,000,000 of her goods to Canada and received \$42,094,000 of materials in return, has a

## double and not very decided bearing on the subject of reciprocity.

If we can, under the present tariff, enjoy a greater trade with Canada than England does, to which power our Northern neighbors owe allegiance, it can be urged that we are in pretty good shape already. On the other hand, it is possible to argue that a country whose proximity yields such a trade is well worth cultivating; and that, with reciprocity duties, the tens of millions which now represent our Northern trade might grow into hundreds of millions. It certainly looks as if we would not be discreet to deal unnecessary kicks to the Canadians in their national character.

## EXTREMIST WEATHER.

The weather of 1889 has apparently taken its course with a firm resolution not to fall into mediocrity. Most certainly the desperation of the weather to run into extremes has been amply illustrated of late. A few days ago the most perfect summer calm prevailed on this slope of the Alleghenies, while on the other side winds and tides were strewing wrecks along the Atlantic coast.

A week ago Pittsburgh was sweltering in heat and dust. Yesterday was the fourth or fifth day of shivering in chilly winds or trading with cold, damp feet through the mud produced by the slow and dismal rains.

This meteorological determination to be either very cold or very hot, very dry or very wet, gives the grumblers plenty of food for their animadversions, and at the same time permits the philosophical to find exercise for a cheery philosophy. The former, who a week ago could not keep his linen starched for the heat, is perhaps justified in protesting that the alternation to cold and mud is too sudden. But the latter can find in bracing air and the lighted fires as sound enjoyment as in the summer pleasures that were rife only a few days ago.

Nevertheless, both pessimist and optimist would be content to try a little medium weather, for a change, and will approve the Weather Bureau's forecast of a change of that sort within the next twelve hours. May the prediction be more thoroughly rapid than some that have been rendered worthless by this insupportable weather of 1889!

## WHY NOT ABOLISH IT?

An interview with a leading real estate man reports him as saying that next year the change of moving day from April 1 to May 1 will be effected by making all leases to run thirteen months from April 1, 1890. This will be a decided improvement on the present system, which forces the great mass to move at a date which is more likely to be unpleasant than almost any other time of the year. But, before on that point being in order, why not go a step farther and abolish the custom of a general moving day altogether?

There is a theory among real estate owners that by having all leases terminate on a fixed date they have a better chance of renting their houses at that date. But the fallacy of this idea is shown by the fact that while the demand for houses is greater as a result of this arrangement the supply of houses is increased in exact proportion. If the demand were distributed throughout the year, and the same thing was done with the supply, it would be just as easy both to lease and obtain houses in October as it now is in April.

The present arrangement only has the effect of concentrating the work of negotiating and making leases, hunting houses, repairing, reupholstering, cleaning and moving, within three weeks of the year. To distribute moving day throughout the year would enable this work to be distributed in like manner. The change would emancipate everyone from the rush and worry of a universal moving day, and would rob the work of house-renting and house-moving of half its terrors.

Since we are taking up this subject, it will be worth while to discuss the question: Why not abolish moving day altogether by making all leases terminable at the option of either party after a year?

## EXPLAINING THINGS.

That the statement of Major Merrill revealing the Administration's reasons for a change in the Commissioner's office was made with the knowledge of some of the higher authorities at Washington is not improvable. Both Secretary Noble and President Harrison had been severely criticized for the removal of Corporal Tanner. It was not clear to the veterans, or to a good many other people either, why a policy which seemed to be no more than an extremely energetic enforcement of Republican pledges should result so unfortunately for the Corporal. Now, for the first time, there is what looks like a semi-official statement of the causes, alleging such temper and disposition on the part of the Commissioner as were incompatible with a judicial or judicial exercise of the functions of the office. It was not a pleasant sort of explanation for a friend of the Corporal or of the Administration to feel obliged to make. Major Merrill evidently felt as such. According to his account the President, Secretary Noble, he (Major Merrill), and everyone who knows the Commissioner, have felt, and still feel, personally friendly to him, but they simply found him impracticable on the one subject of pensions. It is to be assumed that the pressure of criticism by veterans upon the change must have been seriously felt or Major Merrill would hardly have ventured on the long interview.

## A POSTMASTER'S STUDIES.

Some of our good brethren in Philadelphia are congratulating Mr. John Field, who is to be that city's postmaster before long, and themselves, because that gentleman has been studying the features of Germany's postal system and taking notes in the Post Museum, in Berlin, and in the General Postoffice, in London. They seem to think, do these simple-minded Philadelphians, that Mr. Field has been fitting himself to look after their mails by observing the lifeline statues of postillions in dress and undress uniforms, the models of carriages and post wagons, the geographical maps and collection of postage stamps in the Berlin Museum. They are delighted to know that Mr. Field spent a good many hours in the dismal old building where the Royal mails of London are made up.

We do not wish to deprive them of any innocent pleasure they may have found in contemplating the summer wanderings of their distinguished fellow townsman, but the Philadelphians ought to realize that Mr. Field would have learned far better how to conduct the Philadelphia postoffice by staying at home and visiting that very institution, or if Mr. Wannamaker were thinking of resigning his place to Mr. Field, that gentleman's studies of foreign mail systems would have been to some purpose perhaps. A Postmaster General cannot know too much of the postal matters of the world. But Mr. Field is not in such luck. He is to preside over Philadelphia's post office, and it is local information that he

## stands most in need of. No doubt he found a pleasant and novel recreation in his divergences from the beaten path of travel in Europe, but had he examined the tame seals in the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, or investigated the bear-halls of Berlin, the postoffice at Philadelphia would have been as much benefited by his experience.

It is interesting to observe that the New York agitation on the subject of the World's Fair has materialized to the extent of the partial conclusion that the Exposition will have to be on the upper part of Central Park, and of a subscription by the steamboat interest of \$500,000, provided other interests subscribe in proportion. That is a good start; but if the New York project does not promptly get more than Starin's \$500,000 and Dana's \$10,000, it will not have any of its Exposition in Central Park or anywhere else.

MINNESOTA is finding out that its law to prevent newspaper reports of executions has just about the same practical value as its law to prevent the sale of dressed beef. Both of them put together amount to zero.

General Report that the mills and glass factories down the river are abandoning the use of gas and returning to coal, shows the importance of locating factories where they have an unbounded supply of fuel to fall back on. If the gas should give out the establishments that have come to Pittsburgh will be just so much better off than those that have rashly ventured where the old and reliable fuel is lacking.

This habit of the weather of going to extremes comprises the double quality of remarkable variety and of getting monotonous, as the weather of the past few days has been. The weather of the past few days has been blowing up the other departments, the steam apparatus may have simply demonstrated the old adage that "turn about is fair play."

THE author of "Looking Backward" has published a sketch entitled, "With the Eyes Shut." Putting the two names together makes a rather unflattering summary of his literary work.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON declares that he does not mean "to find any fault with Mr. Halsfeld for being a prince." Under those circumstances we feel assured that the German party to the negotiation will exhibit equal forbearance and refrain from finding fault with Mr. Huntington for being a railroad king.

THE mid-air scheme of cable roads connecting the hill-tops of the various parts of the city may be a suggestion from the hallooing characteristics of some of the other transit projects.

THE new constitution of Wyoming is going to include female suffrage as one of its features. That is all right and if it aids Wyoming by giving it enough women voters to make a respectable state as a State it will be able to enter the Union with the plaudits of the better half of the American people.

AN increase of the copper product of the Lake Superior mines of 3,750,000 pounds is an indication that the effort to restrict production and put up prices was a gratifying failure.

THE gratifying way in which the leading Southern papers are denouncing the killing of negroes is an evidence that intelligent people in that section are at last concluding that the policy of harmonizing and educating the negroes by killing them off is not quite up to the civilization of the New South.

FRANCE is on the eve of its decision whether to give Boulanger his finishing stroke or to let the whole bombastic fight be fought over once more.

THE general drift of Southern opinion with regard to the proposed emigration of the negroes appears to be decidedly to the effect that if the negroes wish to stay in the South, they must go; but that if they wish to go elsewhere, they have got to stay.

THE rough weather of the past few days has taken occasion to demonstrate that travel on the lakes has its hazards as well as travel on the ocean.

AN electric loop to take visitors to the Exposition from the terminal of the other street railways would be an addition to the conveniences of the show next year, of a sort which should have been provided this year.

## PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

GENERAL SHERMAN says he will attend no soldier's reunion. He will attend the funeral of George Eliot's grave at Highgate Cemetery is neglected and overgrown with grass and weeds.

Mrs. HARRIET BECHER STOWE will doubtless be able to attend the celebration to be held in her honor at Hartford on Tuesday.

The Clilian Minister and Senora Varas have returned the English language, and will be much in society at Washington this winter.

M. H. SMITH, Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is said to have declined an offer of \$35,000 a year from the Richmond and Danville road because he did not think it large enough.

Some years ago Rev. Edward Everett Hale started out to preach a course of sermons on the same text, which consisted of the single word "Ob." But although he was then, as now, a very versatile man, he was obliged to give up after he had preached four sermons.

Mrs. SALLIE BALL, who has attracted attention as being the first person from Alaska to receive an appointment in the Federal service, is not an Esquimaux but a Virginian, living in Langley, a few miles out of Washington. She is the daughter of Colonel M. D. Ball, a Confederate officer, who became a Republican after the war and was appointed by President Hayes to an executive office in Alaska. Mrs. Ball when applying for a place in the Interior Department gave her home as Alaska.

Mrs. GEORGE MULLER, who is traveling and preaching among the Himalayas, has written the fifth annual report of his famous orphanage at Bristol, England. Since the institution was founded it has received and spent more than \$5,000,000; more than 100,000 persons have been entirely supported and educated in it, and of thousands materially assisted; five large houses, capable of affording homes for 3,000 orphans, have been built at a cost of \$75,000, and 66 schools are now maintained. Yet the institution has never been a penny in debt, and has never directly or indirectly asked for human aid.

Handicapped by a Name. From the New York Commercial Advertiser. General E. Ward Grubb will make a good run in New Jersey if he can bribe the funny men to leave his name alone. If he were to be called "canary seed" or "worms" by these jocular persons he would be frightfully handicapped.

## THE TOPICAL TALKER.

## It Was Not a Success as a Wedding Present—Domestic Fences Comedy and Tragedy.

When a wedding was announced in Pittsburgh some years ago an invitation reached a certain bachelor who was rather unwilling to spend money. He wanted to send a present to the bride, but he wanted to spend the money. The wedding was a success, and the bride and groom were happy.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

## MRS. HOGAN NUMBER 8.

## The Terror of Bull Creek to Re-Marry a Former Wife.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 19.—Some time ago Harrison Hogan, the "Terror of Bull Creek," married himself in a Clark County. Hogan is a very old man, but he is now about to take another wife. He will shortly get married for the eighth time, though his seven previous ventures have not proven happy, and the fact that his sixth wife will be one to whom he has already been married makes his course the greater.

In order to escape sure judgment against him, Hogan transferred all his property to his seventh wife. She afterward refused to give it back to him, and got a divorce. Hogan meanwhile served a term in jail for resisting a peace officer. When this was over he went to visit his former wife. She met him on the step and Hogan was not on his feet. Hogan was not on his feet. Hogan was not on his feet.

"Oh, we would not like to charge anything for that," said the salesman.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

"And yet those pieces could be easily stuck on, could they?"

"Yes, they could," was the reply.

"Then I guess you may pack up that vase and send it to Miss—"

"East End," said the smart economist.

## NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

## Illegal Voters at Primaries.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Nine tough-looking citizens of New York were arrested at Brooklyn last night charged with illegal voting at the primaries. They were arraigned in court today, the prisoners told an interesting story.

The prisoners told an interesting story. They were picked up by one in New York by a stout man with a blonde mustache, who said that his name was Scanlon. He said he would give \$50 each to come over to Brooklyn and vote. At 11 o'clock this morning he met us all at the bridge, and after tea, each gave each man a piece of paper with the name and address on it under which he was to vote. When we voted, Colonel Barlow challenged us and we were arrested. The prisoners were held for trial.

Romance Based on a Mortgage.

A short time ago young Sylvester Blume, of Brooklyn, inherited several thousand dollars and a mortgage upon the house of 16-year-old young Kate from his uncle, Isaac Blume. He was a very handsome young man, and the young woman was a blonde beauty.

Blume accordingly courted and apparently won the pretty mortgagee. She promised to marry him, and he gave her two diamond rings and a sash. Three weeks ago they quarreled concerning Blume's attentions to other young women at a party they attended together. Miss Kate refused to speak to him. He broke the engagement, got back his present, and threatened to foreclose the mortgage. Miss Kate's uncle came to her rescue with a threat to sue Blume for breach of promise, and eventually succeeded in getting \$1,000 in money out of him for his niece. Blume decided that he had been blackmailed, and began proceedings to-day to recover his \$1,000.

Excuses for Wanting to Die.

One man killed himself to-day and two tried to do so. Carl E. Lippold, a maker of theatrical costumes, of 100 West 12th street, through the heart. Carmelo Norma, a half-crazed Italian, tried to throw himself under a horse car. The driver stopped the car just in time to save the Italian's life and a policeman locked the would-be suicide up. Daniel Bruckman tried to drown himself at the Battery, because someone picked his pocket of \$3 which he had just borrowed. He was fished out and lodged off to jail.

Edwin Booth on the Witness Stand.

In the supplementary proceedings by the Forbes Lithograph Company, to ascertain what property Miss Marian Booth, the actress, who is indebted to her husband, the actor, Edwin Booth, is worth, she was examined by City Court to-day. He testified that his sister, Rosalie Booth, who was Marion's aunt, died in January last, leaving an estate of \$10,000. The estate is wholly personal property and consists of stocks and bonds. Daniel Bruckman, the traitor of the estate, testified that it would be divided between himself, a brother, the children of a deceased sister, and the children of a deceased brother, of whom Edwin Booth is one. She will receive about \$800.

Got a Bride at Castle Garden.

Castle Garden is increasing its sphere of usefulness. Leopold Ehrlich, a young German, who said he was a New Haven barber, was at Castle Garden to-day in search of a wife. He was introduced to a young German named Clara Kuntz. They had a few minutes' conversation, and then went in search of a clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Tysand, who is the chaplain, says his father is a rich banker of Vienna.

Will Carry Douglas to Mytil.

The United States man-of-war Pensacola arrived to-day from Norfolk, at the Brooklyn navy yard, where the ship is to be refitted. The ship will sail for Port-au-Prince shortly, with Frederick Douglas, United States Minister to Haiti, his family, and the furniture for his residence in the Haytian capital.